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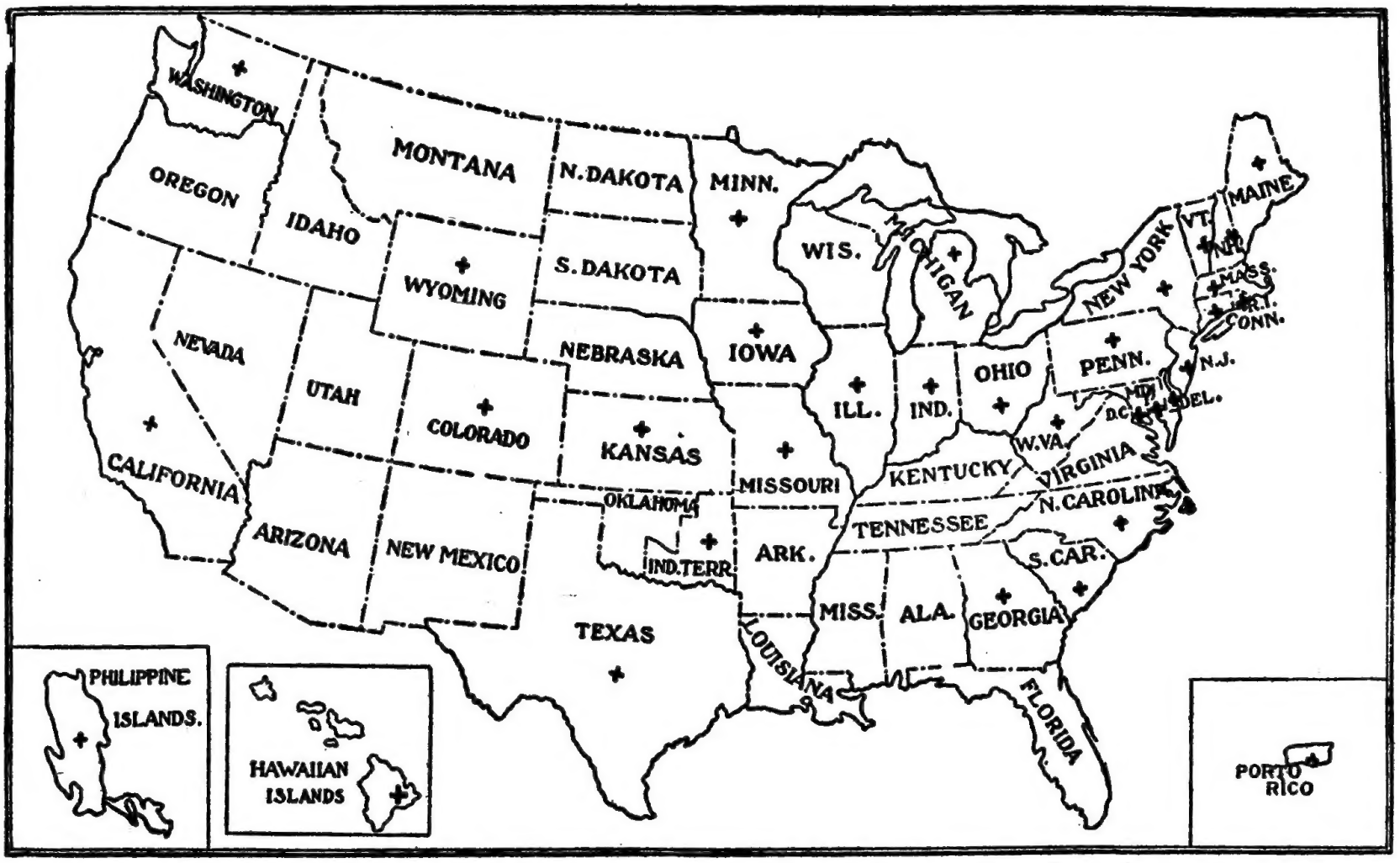

CROSSES INDICATE STATES AND POSSESSIONS IN WHICH BRANCH SOCIETIES HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED.

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PREFACE.

THE July Bulletin contains reports from the fields of the latest Red Cross activity. The cyclone in the South and the fire at Chelsea brought it again into active service. Miss Byington has sent a final report of the Monongah relief.

The creation of three important Departments of Red Cross Relief, those of War, Emergency and International Relief, mentioned in this number, will be more fully explained and described in the October Bulletin, which will also contain an article on the Washington Red Cross Day Camp for Consumptives established by the District Branch.

If each Red Cross member would become a missionary in the work of increasing the membership, how quickly might our National Society be made comparable with those of other countries.

FOREST BEFORE TORNADO.

FOREST AFTER TORNADO.

CYCLONE RELIEF.

ON Friday, April 25th, a cyclone of great violence swept through several of the Southern states. A section of Mississippi suffered the most severely. On April 28th Major C. A. Devol, U. S. A., as representative of the War Department and of the American National Red Cross, proceeded to Hattiesburg, Mississippi, the centre of relief operations. Major Devol's experience and great assistance in the San Francisco relief especially fitted him for the work on hand. Passed Assistant Surgeon N. T. McLean, U. S. N., and Assistant Surgeon H. R. Hermesch, U. S. N., were also ordered to Hattiesburg to care for the injured. When Major Devol's duties recalled him to Washington he was succeeded by Major Wendell L. Simpson, U. S. A., who at San Francisco had acted as Major Devol's assistant. Later the Navy surgeons were succeeded first by Capt. W. P. Chamberlain and then by Capt. Bailey K. Ashford and Lieut. Howard H. Baily, of the Army Medical Service. It is needless to say that the service performed by all of these officers is most highly to be commended and was of the greatest value to the community.

Preceding portions of Major Devol's official report, which follows, are given a few other quotations taken from letters and dispatches in regard to the relief. Mr. R. L. Bennett, Secretary of the Hattiesburg Relief Committee, wrote to Major Devol:

"We desire to testify to the prompt and liberal response of the benevolent everywhere, but beg to express it as our deliberate opinion that the most practical ends can be met through the thorough and systematic means known to the governmental departments. We therefore request the government through you to take in hand the matter of rendering needed aid to the unfortunates, through the Red Cross organization represented by you."

A dispatch of the same date from Major Devol to General Bell, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., says: "It is the expressed desire of the Governor and Committee that an officer of the Army or Red Cross remain here in charge. If for any reason I am relieved an official Red Cross representative experienced in relief work should take my place. Have notified Red Cross." On same date Major Devol telegraphed the Red Cross:

"Find need of relief for at least thirty days under some systematic management. Business men in this vicinity willing to assist, but necessarily much engaged otherwise. The Committee and Governor will appreciate assistance from Army and Red Cross in this direction. If War Department directs me to remain, please send efficient Red Cross man as my assistant. If thought best for Red Cross to take charge, two members Red Cross should be

sent here. Dr. McLean, Navy Department, has medical situation well in hand, and should remain. Funds for immediate necessities, especially to provide special diet for two hundred sick in base hospital necessary. Please wire two thousand dollars to be placed to my credit, Hattiesburg Trust and Banking Company. Immediate need for nurses, ten male, ten female, four head nurses. Please wire action."

Mr. T. W. Davis, of Purvis, a town of from two to three thousand inhabitants, wrote to Major Devol in reply to a request for a report: "The town is practically destroyed. The dead list reaches between fifty-five and sixty, two hundred disabled and two thousand homeless in town and vicinity. Seventy per cent. of the residences totally destroyed, every business house, the bank, the mills, almost completely destroyed, every church, all public school buildings, Masonic and Pythian Halls, completely destroyed, etc."

Surgeon McLean sent an interesting report of the work done by himself, Dr. Hermesch, Dr. Ross of the State Board of Health and the local physicians, from which space permits only this brief paragraph to be quoted:

"Arrangements have been completed, through the valuable assistance of the local King's Daughters, for a fifty bed (white) Red Cross hospital. This hospital is located in an old hotel, which had sewer connections, water supply, electric lights, beds, linen, dining room and kitchen utensils, window screens, etc. Arrangements have been completed for the care of all negro patients at the South Mississippi Annex and by tents on the grounds of the Hattiesburg hospital. By these arrangements beds for all of the two hundred and fifty patients were provided."

On receipt of Major Devol's telegram of April 30th two thousand dollars was immediately wired him, a telegram sent to Philadelphia asking to have six nurses sent from there and the District Nurses Committee communicated with in regard to six being sent from Washington. Nineteen minutes after the telegram was received in Philadelphia the Branch telephoned arrangements had been completed and six nurses would leave on the next train for Hattiesburg. Six more were sent from Washington the following day, all of the enrolled Red Cross nurses showed a most commendable spirit in their readiness to go into active service, though this would mean the sacrifice of more than half their usual salary and the undertaking of much hard work. On the following Monday the surgeon in charge requested six more nurses, and with equal promptness these were provided and sent by the New York Branch the next day. On receipt of a dispatch from Major Devol asking for clothing, shoes and calicos, ginghams, etc., for the destitute men, women and children, notification was forwarded to some of the Branches. The very day that this dispatch was received the Cleveland Division shipped three large boxes of clothing, five were sent from the District Branch, one going to Vidalia, La., in reply to an appeal sent

DESTRUCTION IN PURVIS.

DWELLINGS WRECKED BY TORNADO.

to Mrs. Roosevelt, and three large boxes and one bale of clothing and materials were sent by the Philadelphia Branch. The monetary contributions sent will be given in a later Bulletin. The Red Cross is greatly indebted to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company for the free use of its wires in this relief work, to the Southern Express for the forwarding of boxes free and to the Southern Railway for the providing of free transportation for the nurses' return.

Clothing was purchased at Hattiesburg from a special donation of $100 sent for that purpose by the Women's Permanent Emergency Association of Germantown to the Pennsylvania Red Cross.

The nurses who have been in active service at Hattiesburg are, the Misses Lillian Klink (head nurse), Beatrice Bowman, Mary I. Bierstein, Erma Seiwell, Rosetta Rice, Lulu Detweiler of Philadelphia, the Misses Nellie Reed (head nurse), Mary Feeley, Mary Dillon, Elizabeth M. Hewitt, Carrie N. Honodel, Eugenia A. Smith of Washington, D. C., and the Misses Genovava Pettit (head nurse), Annie G. Miller, Sadie Bell of New York City, Marie Tryphena Phelan of Rochester, Anna Marion Beadle and Katherine Cole of Troy.

Major Devol called the especial attention of the Red Cross to the great service of Mr. R. L. Bennett of the local Relief Committee, and Dr. McLean called the attention of the Society to the exceptionally efficient services of Mrs. Champenois, Mrs. Kearney, Mrs. S. C. Eaton, Mrs. Charles Rich and the King's Daughters, Mrs. T. W. Longre, President, and Mrs. A. Fairlie, Secretary.

The Red Cross was especially fortunate in obtaining the consent of Major Devol and later of Major Simpson to act as its official representatives in the cyclone relief, and wishes to avail itself of this opportunity to make public acknowledgement of the efficient and tactful services of these able and experienced officers of the Army.

The Secretary of War, as President of the Red Cross, has written these officers personal letters expressing the gratitude of the Society for their unselfish and effective efforts in behalf of the storm sufferers.

Report of Major C. A. Devol, U. S. A. to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

May 6, 1908.

SIR:

Complying with instructions from your office of April 28, 1908, I have the honor to report that I left Washington, D. C., at 10.40 P. M., April 28th, arriving in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, at 7.30 A. M., April 30, 1908.

Prior to my departure I received a request from Mr. Magee,

Secretary of the American National Red Cross, to act as their personal representative.

The day previous to my arrival, I wired the Mayor of Hattiesburg, outlining the purpose of my orders, and stating that I desired to meet the organized Relief Committee at Hattiesburg as soon as convenient after my arrival. I was met at the train by Dr. N. T. McLean, Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy, who stated that he had been on the ground since the evening of April 27, and that Dr. H. R. Hermesch, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy, had also reported for duty on the 28th. Both Dr. McLean and Dr. Hermesch placed themselves under my orders as far as relief work was concerned.

The Relief Committee convened at 10 A. M., and after going over the situation, made an official request that the Government, through me, take in hand the matter of rendering needed aid.

I called up Governor Noel at Jackson, Mississippi, on the long distance telephone, stated to him the substance of my instructions and also the desires of the Relief Committee at Hattiesburg. He informed me that he was entirely in accord with the Relief Committee at Hattiesburg, and that he would come to Hattiesburg that evening for further consultation. I then asked the Relief Committee for a small working committee to act with me. This was at once appointed, and, after going over carefully all details of the situation with this committee and Drs. McLean and Hermesch, I wired the War Department and the Red Cross that 30 days of systematic relief work was necessary; that tentage for 2500 people and 30 hospital tents, all complete, was required at once, and requested that they be shipped by express from the nearest available point, quoting from a telegram from the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf, to the effect that all tentage in that Department had been shipped to Alabama and Louisiana, and asking for a modified ration for 2500 people for 30 days, or 75,000 rations, also for ten male, ten female and four head nurses, and for $2000 Red Cross funds to be placed to my credit by wire, for one quartermaster's clerk and one commissary sergeant.

The above requests met with prompt response. Commissary stores began to arrive within two days. By Sunday morning, May 3, five cars had been received, and a portion of the supplies contained therein was at once distributed into three cars and sent the same evening to Purvis, Baxterville and New Augusta. The five cars containing this tentage, for some reason, were chopped from the through train, but arrived later the same date.

On May 1st I was notified by Mr. Magee, Secretary of the National Red Cross Association, that the $2000 was placed to my credit; that six female nurses would leave Philadelphia that night and six would leave Washington, probably the next evening; that "Surgeon General's Office will provide medical officers and male

Relief Hospital.

Hattiesburg Physicians, Army Medical Corps and Red Cross Nurses Who Attended the Injured.

nurses." The six hospital nurses from Philadelphia arrived Sunday morning, May 3d, and the six nurses from Washington, Monday morning, May 4th.

Returning the sequence of events to the evening of Thursday, April 30th, Governor Noel arrived in the evening. He was informed of all action taken and expressed his entire satisfaction with everything that had been done.

The following morning Governor Noel, Dr. McLean and the undersigned, went to Purvis on the early train and met in conference a body of the citizens of that town. Purvis appeared to have been directly in the path of the cyclone, and was practically destroyed. The casualties in this place and vicinity being 60 dead, 200 wounded and about 1500 homeless.

The citizens of Purvis stated their necessities and appealed for aid.

I asked for a working committee of three, which was at once appointed, and the details of relief work at this point were arranged before we left for Hattiesburg on the ten o'clock train.

The Governor left Hattiesburg for Jackson later in the day, saying that he would wire the President, stating his satisfaction in regard to all arrangements made.

In the meantime, Dr. McLean had been in active co-operation with the various members of the medical profession on the ground, notably Dr. T. E. Ross, State Board of Health. Arrangements were made with the two hospitals in this city as follows: With the Hospital, South Mississippi Annex, for the care of white and negro patients, and by tents on the grounds of the Hattiesburg Hospital for negro patients and white patients in the hospital. These grounds are admirably adapted for a camp, the soil being light and sandy, with a growth of beautiful shade trees. The operating room of the hospitals, toilet and kitchen arrangements are all available for the camp. Ten hospital tents were obtained from the National Guard and put up at once, tent floors being constructed for the tents to arrive. At the date of my departure the tents were being taken to the camp from the train.

In addition to the above-mentioned arrangements, through the assistance of the local "King's Daughters," a hospital was prepared in a local hotel, not in use, for fifty beds for white patients. The hotel was entirely scrubbed, cleaned and disinfected by the "King's Daughters," who deserve great credit for their untiring efforts. Wire screens were placed on the windows, and at the date of my departure the hospital was ready for occupants, though waiting the arrival of the twelve hospital corps men for organization.

There are a number of practicing physicians in Hattiesburg and vicinity, all of whom are willing and anxious to render professional aid free of charge; and as many of the injured people comprise former patients of theirs, it is thought that the expressed opinion of Dr. McLean that they should continue professional

MAJOR ASHFORD, CAPTAIN BAILEY, U. S. A. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, AND RED CROSS NURSES.

SOME OF THE YOUNGER SUFFERERS.

assistance, working in harmony with Federal physicians, is sound and the best solution of the matter. Dr. McLean worked untiringly, both in the interest of practical organization, and in the interest of harmonizing all elements, to bring them together under one head. His efforts were attended, it is thought, with entire success.

At the date of my departure there were some 230 patients being treated and cared for. Upon my arrival I found Dr. Hermesch investigating outlying districts, and I directed him to continue in this work. By his energy and by traveling day and night he had covered all the Hattiesburg district by May 3d, bringing detailed reports obtained from actual observation of conditions, as to number of killed, wounded and destitute.

The various relief committees at the following points had been reached: Purvis, McCallum, Baxterville, Indian Springs, Ryan's Switch, Richton, New Augusta and McLaurin; and a circular letter outlining the system of relief was mailed to each of these points, to the individuals indicated as being the best persons to take charge. The letter states briefly that receipts and systematic accounting would be required, and that supplies would be sent promptly on receipt of advice.

A number of the representatives from the different points were reached by me personally, and it was impressed upon them that a thirty-day relief only was contemplated; that it was the desire to prevent the suffering of destitute people rendered so by the recent storm; but that this should not develop into a system that would in any way make the inhabitants dependent for any length of time on organized charity; that the good of the community required that the people should get on their feet and help themselves as soon as possible.

The plan for the farmers was that they should be given a tent and thirty days' provisions to start again and put in a new crop. This view of the case seemed to accord with that of the best citizens, and they all promised co-operation along the lines indicated.

The general community is suffering from the result of the recent business panic, which shut down most of the saw-mills; the business men naturally feel the result of restricted business, and the poorer class, farmers and mill hands—(in many cases mill hands have small farms) found their means very limited before the cyclone took place.

From the reports of Dr. Hermesch and the Relief Committee of Purvis the following figures were obtained, and are believed to be fairly accurate—probably less than the numbers that will be discovered ultimately: Dead, 83; wounded, 340; destitute, 1935.

The hospital cases were all directed to be brought to Hattiesburg, and it is believed that this has been practically accomplished.

The cyclone appears to have been one of terrific force in this locality. Dr. Hermesch reached as far as Pearl River on the west and Richton on the east.

RED CROSS HOSPITAL FOR WHITE PATIENTS.

The cyclone appears to have split at Epps station, running southeasterly toward Epps, and thence toward McLaurin. Following the other path of the storm easterly from Epps, there is general destruction through a small town called Indian Springs and on through Richton, damaging the country to some extent to the Alabama line and beyond.

All the prominent business men of the community gave active aid and assistance, financially, through committee work and otherwise. The burden of the work naturally fell on the few, and I desire to record in this report my appreciation of the work of Mr. A. L. Bennett, Secretary of the Hattiesburg Relief Committee, and of Dr. T. E. Ross, State Board of Health, whose sound advice and untiring efforts were of the greatest assistance.

Major W. L. Simpson arrived Sunday Morning, May 3d, with orders for my relief, and Dr. Chamberlain arrived later the same date from New Orleans.

The general sentiment of the country seemed to be one of great appreciation of the efforts made for their relief, and I quote in this connection the concluding sentence of a letter received from Mr. C. V. Hathorn, Chairman Purvis Relief Committee:

"In conclusion allow me on the part of the distressed citizens of the county of Lamar to thank you and through you the Government of the United States, the War Department and the National Red Cross Society for the prompt and efficient aid you are giving us, and to assure you that it will make of us better and more 'nation loving people,' feeling that our National Government is not an ideal, or an intangible object but a Father and a friend to all its people."

An extra copy of this report is herewith, which it is requested be transmitted to the Secretary of "The American National Red Cross."

Report on Distribution of Clothing, Etc., to Storm Sufferers by "Whatsoever Circle" Kings Daughters, Hattiesburg, Miss., by Mrs. Sallie E. Longre, Leader Kings Daughters, Member Relief Committee.

Ready-made garments, 13,202; bolts of cloth, 40; yards of cloth, 152; shoes (pairs), 336; hats, 442; mosquito bars, 5; bedding, dishes, etc., to families, 5; meals served (persons), 961; cared for (number persons), 62.

Hose, collars, ties, suspenders and handkerchiefs not counted.

Received boxes of goods from Ora, Mish, Gulfport, Mozelle, Wiggins, Collins, Bond, Eastabuchie, Wingate, Meridian, Ellisville, Jackson, Sandford, Sumrall, Ovette and Noxeputa, Miss., and New Orleans, La.

Distributed eight boxes of supplies shipped to Major W. L. Simpson by the Red Cross Society.

Congress Street, Chelsea.

In the Chelsea Business District.

CHELSEA RELIEF.

BY MISS KATHARINE P. LORING, SECRETARY
MASSACHUSETTS RED CROSS BRANCH

REPORT OF WORK AT KEANY SQUARE RELIEF STATION,

In charge of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Red Cross.

A FIRE began at 11 A. M. Sunday, April 12th, 1908, at Chelsea, Massachusetts. It was under control by 7 in the evening, after burning over about 360 acres, leaving some 18,000 persons homeless. Most of these persons were in moderate or poor circumstances; more than half of them were foreigners, principally Jews and Italians.

Relief work was begun Sunday afternoon while the fire was still raging. By midnight no one was without shelter, and there was at least a breakfast for everyone next morning. School houses, churches, armories and charitable buildings in Chelsea, surrounding towns and Boston were used for shelter for about one week, after which period almost everyone had found some sort of a private lodging.

During Sunday afternoon and night Dr. Bradford, President of the Massachusetts Branch, was busy in sending nurses and doctors to Chelsea, and attention to hospital and ambulance stores Mr. John F. Moors, chairman of the executive committee, was on the spot organizing relief work. Mrs. Alice Higgins, who was associated with Mr. Moors in San Francisco, was also at work in Chelsea. Acting Governor Draper appointed the "Massachusetts Chelsea Relief Committee," with Mr. James J. Storrow as chairman. Mr. Wm. E. McClintock, of Chelsea, was at the head of the work there. This committee took general direction of the relief operations, dispensed the money and gradually perfected the organization. A full report will be available later.

Relief was distributed at the various stations established by the committee, each in charge of a charity worker. The plan was excellent in the main, but the varying ideas of the heads and the abundant talk necessary to arrive at a common understanding, are evidences of the economy of a permanent emergency committee, such as the Red Cross aims to establish.

This article deals simply with the work at the Keany Square Building, which was made the central depot for clothing, and to some small extent for food. On Tuesday, the 14th, this was put

in charge of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Red Cross. The building was admirably suited for the purpose, being a large warehouse, close to the North Station, and at the end of the Charlestown Bridge, the main avenues to Chelsea. Three rooms were used, each containing about 8000 square feet. Work was begun in one room only (no idea being had of how great the necessity would be). The packages were opened and the goods were placed on proper tables.

Persons stationed at tables sorted the garments, determined size and tied them in bundles of five, according to size, etc., marking each bundle or each garment with a descriptive tag. It was the duty of the unpackers to throw aside all dirty, torn and unfit clothing, and this sorting had often to be repeated at the tables. Over 25 per cent. of the garments sent in were unfit for immediate use.

From the Keany Square Depot large requisitions were made from the various relief stations, and also individuals bearing cards properly signed at the stations were fitted out. As the work increased and became systematized three rooms were used; one on the street floor for receiving and sorting as to kind and quality, and somewhat roughly as to size. From this "wholesale department" the large orders were filled for various stations, and on order of the overseers of the tables, for the fitting out department above. The third room was devoted to bedding and a little furniture: this also was the shipping room. The food was merely reshipped at this depot, and no distribution was made of it.

After May 1st the other stations for distribution of clothing were closed, and this one only remained, until May 16th, when all Relief Stations, excepting a permanent one in Chelsea, were given up, the Associated Charities in the different districts being available for relief.

As this is the first detailed report of a supply station for clothing given in the Bulletin, I shall take occasion to note the result of the experiment. At the beginning of such work it is necessary to magnify the probable size of the undertaking. At first an order for 150 running feet of tables seemed large, but before the end, between seven and eight hundred feet of tables, two feet wide, was barely enough for handling the goods.

Advertisement in the daily papers brought in some ten volunteers at first, but twenty or thirty would have been much better, when at our busiest we had between sixty and seventy daily.

Out of a number of persons of unknown ability it is hard to choose leaders. The first essential is to choose the strong and healthy, if possible cheerful, and certainly polite, who will serve all day, and as nearly as possible every day.

We had a period of some confusion until a simple system was adopted and the workers and leaders were distinguished by badges: blue for the table tenders, red for the fitters, purple for

transportation, and, in addition, red, white and blue combined for the heads of departments. These badges were cheaply made, with pins to attach them. The effect of them was instantaneous; in one day from disorder and uncertainty, everything ran smoothly.

There was a good supply of scissors, tape measures, string, labels and cheap baggage tags; it was found to be a great help to those in charge of the shoes to have measures such as are used in shoe shops. Bundles of clothes were large and hard to carry; we found it necessary to provide twine, wrapping paper, strong paper bags, or locked corner boxes for the people to carry them away in, and it was also found that the recipients were so awkward that it saved time and trouble to have a force of men to secure the bundles. Occasionally the women were so weak or ill that we had to send their parcels; naturally the mattresses, and in most cases the pillows and other bedding, had to be sent. We had from two to five teams at work all of the time, and used express for distant points.

A card catalogue was kept of persons who received goods, and carbon copies were sent to the central station every day to be filed. The scheme of the central depot of supplies (after the first emergency), to which the beneficiary is sent by the investigators, is a good one. It is an additional safeguard against fraud, as the door-keepers recognize repeaters who bring orders first from one station, for instance Chelsea, for goods, and then having changed the address, from another station, say East Boston. Of course, cards could not be exchanged with all the stations, but by the use of the telephone a good many impositions were prevented.

Hard and fast rules should not be made, however. Many of our neediest persons came to us without cards, people whose stories were undoubtedly true, who had not had the initiative to seek relief elsewhere. All such cases should be referred to the head of the department to decide upon the relief. At Chelsea as each person was admitted, he gave his card to the door-keeper who stamped it, and if an entire family was concerned he copied the requisition for the women on a second paper. A male fitter outfitted the man, and one of the ladies outfitted the wife and daughters. Each fitter wrote the number of articles given on his or her paper, and signed the same. Both papers were then pinned together, marked O. K. by the door-keeper and handed to the typewriter for record. When bedding was needed an order was given by the door-keeper to the bedding room, from whence it was returned for record. The same rule for signing requisitions was used in sending orders to stations, except that the O. K. was given by the shipper instead of by the door-keeper. The value of this care was proved more than once in tracing goods.

Volunteers are first-rate workers, but they have other duties and get tired; it is necessary to begin with a certain number of

What Was a Residential Street.

The Bread-Line the Day After the Fire.

paid workers, who will find it to their advantage to keep on. At the end of the second week our force had almost entirely changed, and the majority of the steady workers were receiving wages. Only five volunteers served more than three weeks, and only three, beside the secretary, remained until the end. However, some volunteers went and others came, and the paid workers were also changed. (It is most important to dismiss the incompetent immediately.) With a simple system of *one* head (which is of great importance) and two or three able assistants, all temporary workers can be made efficient.

An excellent feature of this Chelsea Relief work was that all supplies were ordered and paid for by the Central Committee, with the exception, of course, of small items of stationery, etc. This admirable feature it would be well to adopt in the Red Cross Service.

One important improvement could be made in the orders given at the Relief Stations for clothing. On this occasion the heads of these stations gave widely varying orders, sometimes asking for clothes that could not possibly be provided; some asked for great numbers, and others for too few. The stock on hand necessarily varied from day to day, and often the applicant was dissatisfied at not receiving exactly what was specified, although substitutes were offered. I therefore suggest that the investigators be supplied with some evidence of value, like gaming chips, of no value intrinsically, but representing a given sum or value. These tokens should be issued to the sufferers in due proportion, it being understood that the goods at the supply stations should be similarly marked. For instance, a $10.00 token would be necessary for a complete outfit for a man or women, $5.00 for a child, $20.00 for bedding for two, etc. The tables at the supply station having the goods on them would be marked by rule, in accordance with the price of the "outfit," new goods being valued more highly than second-hand. The beneficiary could then choose what he would have for his money, and thus much delay, trouble and discontent be avoided.

Probably a metal case like those used to hold railroad tickets would be useful; each case would be stamped with the figure of its value. In place of the tokens there could be two thin cards or pieces of stiff paper with carbon between. The name and address would be written on the top slip, which would be retained by the giver, and the other slip kept at the "shop," would have the name and address with the number of articles supplied added. If these cards were perforated they could be filed on a wire, copying avoided. The cases would, of course, be retained for use again with new slips.

As notable calamities occur about once in two years, it would be well for the Red Cross to organize a skeleton Relief Corps, and to make simple collections in available places of various use-

ful supplies, such as scissors, measures, cards of printed suggestions for the valuing and distribution of goods, and large printed signs to show the nature of the goods on each table.

Donors of garments ought to remember that people who have just been deprived of everything have no tubs, soap and water to wash with, and no needles, thread and buttons to mend with, and that only clean, whole clothing can be used. Another thing to be remembered is that in the Spring thin clothes are desirable, and that in the Autumn thick ones. We managed to fit out some two or three hundred persons with second-class shoes and boots, but most of those sent in were useless, being too much worn. Another difficulty with the clothes and shoes was that most of the people who sent them were tall and thin, and most of the people who needed them were short and fat, many of them very fat.

Undergarments had generally to be bought, save when sewing circles or other organizations sent in their most welcome contributions, suitably tied in packages and marked. The children of the Boston schools made a large number of undergarments and small dresses to supply the children of the Chelsea schools; this work was excellently done.

As to the impossible clothing the Salvation Army is always ready to take it out of the way. On this occasion, however, the "Morgan Memorial" took almost all that we could not use. At this place, after disinfection, the cast-off clothing and shoes are made over and mended in workshops, where people are taught and paid for doing such work. Rags are dyed and woven into charming rugs. Nothing is wasted.

Stockings had generally to be bought, but one good volunteer patiently mended nearly one hundred pairs in her scanty moments of leisure. Another retrimmed fifty or sixty hats, taking the old trimmings home at night to be steamed and pressed. The Trinity Church Laundry washed over one hundred each of shirt-waists and skirts and a great number of collars and stocks. All this enabled us to make good use of what would otherwise have been thrown away.

As soon as the schools were re-opened in Chelsea a committee of two was sent to visit them and by the help of the teachers each child that had been burned out was measured. The clothes and shoes for each child were tied up in a parcel marked with the name. The parcels were packed in cases marked for each school. There was a large wagon load of these cases.

It was decided by the Chelsea Relief Committee to limit requests for money and supplies to the people of Massachusetts, a wise resolve, as the result of greater contributions of clothes would have been an enormous over-supply, and probably also of money. While earnestly advocating the interchange of help between Red Cross branches, I am sure that relief work in rich and populous places must be conducted only by the branch officers of the State

in question, and I fear that it may be some time before the Red Cross can command the respect that will lead others to let it control relief work without jealousy.

DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.

110,000 pieces wearing apparel, shoes and hats issued for immediate use directly and through accredited agents.
5,000 pieces winter garments stored for later issue.
11,000 pieces bedding, bed linen, towels, etc., issued for immediate use directly or by accredited agents.
428 pieces furniture, stoves, etc., issued directly to families and by accredited agents.
Miscellaneous lot of crockery, lamps, cutlery, combs and brushes also issued.

Have you paid your 1908 dues?

MONONGAH RELIEF.

FINAL REPORT.

BY MARGARET F. BYINGTON.

A RECENT visit to Monongah showed most encouraging results of the relief policy there. It has been impossible as yet to divide the fund of $150,000 which was received in answer to the appeal of the committee. Many of the dependents live in foreign countries and the committee requires proof from the foreign consuls as to their number and age. These data can be secured but slowly and it will probably be the first of July before they know definitely just how many dependents there are.

They will give $200 to each widow and divide the remainder evenly among the children, probably giving them each in the neighborhood of $150. It was felt wise, however, to induce as many as possible of the families to leave town, as there was no prospect of their securing work there, and the company needed the houses for the families of the new workers. In order to facilitate this, women who were ready to depart have been given some money, $200 for the widow's full share and $50 for each child under 16, the remainder to be sent them when the final distribution has been made. Fifty had taken advantage of this by the middle of May, sixteen families returning to Italy, seventeen to Hungary or Russia and the remainder to other parts of this country. Among the latter are five Slavish women who have gone to the factory towns of New Jersey, expecting to support themselves in the mills. Of those remaining, a number will probably leave eventually, eight or ten have remarried and others are expecting to do so. A dozen or so are staying with relatives in Monongah and an equal number either own property or have children old enough to go to work. Most of the remainder have secured employment of some sort, so that a comparatively small number of families are in a condition demanding permanent relief. It has been necessary to take the children from the mother in only one instance, that in a case of extreme intemperance where conditions have been bad for a long time, but where this event brought a crisis that gave an opportunity to act.

The company has settled with most of its people, and their use of the money coming to them in this way has shown whether they are able to handle it wisely. One woman who had seemed one of the most difficult problems is on the upward track. She had

always been a half invalid, listless and apparently incapable of caring for her children. With the money from the company and a little assistance from the committee, she has bought a small piece of ground adjoining the farm of her brother. He has put up a house for her and she feels that with the money from the committee she will be able to get on till her thirteen-year-old boy can work. Her husband was a shiftless creature, and one cannot but believe that the future is more promising than the past had ever been.

There is a hopeful feeling on the part of those in touch with the situation that the worst of the problem is over, and that while many are still facing loneliness and heartache, the community has not been overwhelmed by this great disaster.

When you have read your Bulletin, hand it to a friend who is not a member.

French Red Cross in Morocco.

THE FRENCH RED CROSS IN MOROCCO.

THE patriotic work of the French Red Cross in Morocco continues. So successful and deeply appreciated has been this work of the French Red Cross that the War Office has decided to introduce the trained women nurses into its regular hospitals. Women nurses were regularly utilized in the United States only since the war with Spain, and by act of Congress have just been admitted to the Navy hospital service.

The commanding officer at Casablanca, in a letter to the President of the French Red Cross said of the nurses: "To all those who received the affectionate care of these noble French women, their presence has given the sweet and comforting illusion that they were being nursed in their own homes by their mothers or their sisters." In his reply to this letter the Marquis de Voguë wrote: "You have kindly accompanied your letter with words that are most flattering for the nurses of our Society and with expressions best fitted to recompense them for their labors, you have found the way to their hearts and to ours."

M. de Valence, who represented the Red Cross both in China at the time of the Boxer trouble and in Manchuria during the late war, is now its representative in Morocco. His letters of the work are most graphic. In writing of a convoy of wounded, he says: "Up to this time the Red Cross had done all that it could, now a new duty devolved upon it. The forty-six wounded whose injuries had been dressed at the field hospital were in the ambulances ready to leave; as no doctor was able to go with them I offered my services and the General authorized me to conduct them. We started just after midnight, escorted by two companies. The night was very dark without any moon, a thick fog fell continually, making the oily ground wet and slippery, so that men and beasts were in constant danger of falling. A lantern in hand, I went from wagon to wagon, giving water to some, easing a broken limb with the little cushions made by our nurses, sometimes stopping to rearrange the mattresses when a man with a fractured thigh who had slipped between them groaned, "I cannot go any farther." Ah! the sad but sweet care, and the joy of hearing a sufferer sigh, "Yes, now I am better."

"The night passed, the dawn came and we were still on the march. At eleven we reached Mediouna, where the wounded were taken in charge by the doctor. The next morning those more seriously wounded were sent on to Casablanca. You may well imagine, dear friend, the impressions that that night left upon me. It was with a sense of profound gratitude that on rejoining

INSPECTION OF FIELD HOSPITAL AT CASABLANCA.

Interior of Field Hospital Tent.

From Ambulance to Hospital.

CONVALESCENT SOLDIER AND RED CROSS NURSE.

the General at Bou-Znicka, I thanked him for confiding to a representative of the Red Cross such a duty." M. de Valence reports that the mattresses and little pillows furnished by the Red Cross were a great comfort to the wounded. He studied the question of transportation and found the two-wheeled, springless arabas used as ambulances were very hard on the wounded men. His letter concludes with this paragraph: "This morning a simple non-commissioned officer in speaking to me of our Red Cross nurses said: 'They are like mothers to us; there is not one of us who has been in the hospital who would not give his life for them.'"

HENRI DUNANT.
(See Page 34.)

THE STORY OF THE RED CROSS.

(The Editor of the Bulletin is indebted to Monsieur Henri Dunant's "Souvenir de Solferino" and to Mr. Arnold de Lisle's "The Story of the Red Cross Movement" for this account of the Red Cross which will continue in several issues of the Bulletin.)

MR. DE LISLE speaks of the "Souvenir de Solferino" as "a book that has been translated into various European languages containing a true portrait in all its naked hideousness of what is comprised in the little word, WAR. It sent, as it were, an electric thrill throughout Europe, every line vibrating with the horror of spilt human blood. Victor Hugo wrote to Dunant on the day following its appearance, 'You arm Humanity and serve Liberty.' General Dufour, Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Swiss Confederation, wrote to the author: 'It is necessary that it should be seen, from such throbbing examples as you have recorded, what this glory of the battlefield costs in tortures and tears. The world is too prone to see only the glittering side of war, and to shut its eyes to the lamentable consequences.' General Trochu declared: 'All that Dunant says is perfectly true; he has even stopped short of the whole truth.'

"The Journal de Debats referring to the 'Souvenir de Solferino' said: 'We wish all who love, glorify and vaunt war could read this book.' This review came under the notice of Queen Augusta of Prussia, who sent for Dunant and said to him: 'When I read your book I was so struck with it that I handed it to the King. I understood your idea at once. The King returned your book to me, after reading it, with the observation, 'We must make it our care that this work succeeds.'"

Jean Henri Dunant was born at Geneva on May 8th, 1828, and is still living at the age of eighty. "Three women—unknown to themselves—influenced young Dunant: Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, authoress of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin'; Miss Florence Nightingale, 'The Lady with the Lamp,' and Elizabeth Fry, the Quakeress, who devoted her fortune and her life to the amelioration of the prisoners' lot, which in her day was exceedingly cruel and demoralizing not only in England but all over the Continent. Dunant testifies with conviction that 'the influence of woman is precious for the welfare of the human race, and is bound to become more and more considerable in course of time.'

"In the year 1859, while war in Italy was in progress, Dunant traveled as a simple tourist. At Solferino, witnessing the awful

sufferings of the wounded soldiers, who lay on the ground for days and nights together without much attention, he, with the assistance of several women, organized a temporary hospital in a church in the town of Castiglione, himself assisting the poor fellows and binding up their wounds. 'Tutti fratelli' ('They are all brothers') the Italian women used to say, referring to Frenchmen, Austrian and Italians alike, the blood-bespattered and mutilated victims of the awful 24th of June. Dunant agreed with these generous minded women that 'an enemy wounded is an enemy no longer.' With a zeal that knew no partiality he and his companions in charity, these brave peasant women, lavished their attentions on the wounded soldiers, lying on straw, consumed with fever and clamoring aloud for water; and they were numerous, for the Battle of Solferino was one of the bloodiest of the nineteenth century.

"At Castiglione the scene of confusion baffled description. The wounded were brought in and laid down carelessly and indiscriminately; churches, public buildings and private dwellings were converted into hospitals; from every side arose cries of pain and appeals of despair. To assuage, if it might be, the miserable plight of these unfortunate men, Henri Dunant devoted his time and money, and came to be known among the wounded as 'The gentleman in white,' on account of his summer clothing of white duck.

"The scenes of desolation which he witnessed, the welcome accorded him by the inhabitants, the gratitude of the wounded themselves, all combined to give birth in the mind of Dunant to the idea that volunteers for the work, drilled and instructed in the handling of stretchers, permanently organized and enjoying the privileges of absolute neutrality, would be of incalculable value in the wars of the future. He concluded that such a valuable result might be easily obtained if the governments would but agree, at a special conference, to adopt some mutual sign of recognition, as, for example, a distinctive flag.

"In 1859 each nation possessed a flag of its own to distinguish its field hospitals; but this was not generally recognized by the enemy, who frequently carried off ambulances, made prisoners of the wounded and the medical staff, or cut them down often in the very act of tending the wounded.

"A flag, bearing a red cross on a white ground, was proposed as a distinguishing mark of the ambulance or hospital service of every nation, and in course of time was adopted by all the most civilized countries. To-day the Red Cross flag is the recognized symbol of the most sublime of charitable works. Thus it was that at the Battle of Solferino, at the charnel house of Castiglione, the idea was born that eventually bore fruit in a diplomatic treaty known as 'The Geneva Convention.'

" 'The Red Cross flag,' said General, the Duke of Montesquiou-Fesensac, first President of the French Red Cross organized in 1864 at Paris, 'is the symbol of the suppression of frontiers through charity; it carries in its folds the priceless seeds of love of neighbor, without distinction of race religion. The ancient spirit of humanitarian chivalry has returned to earth and to Dunant shall be the immortal glory of having successfully evoked her.'

(Continued.)

THE NEW PROPAGANDA.

IN the April Bulletin, members of the American National Red Cross were told of a new plan for promotion of membership which was to be put into operation speedily.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U. S. Navy, Chairman of the Extension Committee, and Mr. Edward R. Johnstone, National Registrar, Red Cross, have the new propaganda under their especial direction and report encouraging results.

Dr. Louis Klopsch, editor of the Christian Herald, New York, whose success in interesting the public of the United States in specific benevolence has been marvelous, was very interested and helpful in the preparation of a booklet, entitled "The Red Cross in Times of Peace," of which many thousands have been distributed in the separate states of the Union.

Thousands of personal letters to editors and publicists have been written and the needs and hopes of the Red Cross in the United States have been exploited as widely as means in hand permitted.

As a result, in about ten weeks of effort, fully 50 per cent. has been added to the paying annual membership of the American National Red Cross, and the fruits of the first propaganda will continue to be gathered for months.

Many new Red Cross Circles have been formed in various parts of the Union, the Circles ranging from 7 (the minimum allowed) to over a hundred, with prospects of increase in nearly all instances.

Pittsburg Circle, of which Mrs. Lillian P. Taylor is the originator and moving spirit, has shown a wonderful record. Through Mrs. Taylor's intelligent and painstaking efforts the Circle has reached a total of nearly 150, of which eleven are life members.

AGE AND YOUTH INTERESTED.

Under the plan for promotion of annual membership in the Red Cross, knowledge of aims and hopes, of work done and betterments planned, grows apace and many characteristic letters are received from those who forward membership fees or express regret at their present inability to do so. Some of the letters referred to are wholly, or partially, reproduced here:

"After carefully reading the little booklet, 'What the Red Cross

"Primal Circle," Red Cross—Bloomsburg, Pa.

Does in Time of Peace,' which you sent us, my little daughter, eleven years of age, has interested six of her little friends in forming a Red Cross Circle. They will meet to organize the Circle next week.

"Sincerely yours,
"J. E. R., Bloomsburg, Pa."

(NOTE.—The Circle has been formed, is named "Primal," officers have been chosen and National Headquarters is advised that each of the members—ranging in age from 9 to 13—agrees to earn her annual fee.—Editor, Bulletin.)

"Papa is going to town most every good day. Mamma died April 2, 1908. I am doing the work and am going to school every day. I cannot join at present or form a Circle.

"Yours truly,
"A—— O——, Bedford, O."

"I am very much interested in the Red Cross work, but feel I can do so little for it I thought at first I could not join, but I can send and keep up my membership fee, if no more, probably, and will try to influence others to join. I have seen eighty-six years and have been an invalid the greater part of my life.

"Sincerely,
"Miss R—— R——, Olean, N. Y."

"I am an old soldier's wife, aged eighty-two March 4th. I lived in Iowa sixty-one years.

"E—— D——, Iowa City, Ia."

"Your Good Samaritan invitation at hand. Thanks for the honor. It will give one a better chance to do good by joining hands with the Red Cross than I had single handed or alone, as I have in the past.

"Yours very cordially,
"C—— G——, Cleveland, O."

"Herewith enclosed I present to you my application for membership as a member of the Red Cross society. Awaiting your response.

"I am persuaded that God will ever bless the good work this society endeavors to accomplish, and may the time come quickly when wars shall be no more, and then the Red Cross society shall be relieved of its duty in alleviating the sufferings of wounded ones, and can give its entire time in alleviating the sufferings of those who have been unfortunate in other disasters that often overtake humanity.

"Sincerely yours,
"C. E. T——, Eden, Wis."

"I join the Red Cross because I think it a very good thing for the country to be prepared for any emergency. I do not expect to be a member long as my age is ninety-eight years, but while I live I will help the Red Cross as a member.

"Yours very respectfully,

"C—— H. W——, Kenosha, Wis.

"Enclosed please find one dollar, to enroll my name as member of the American National Red Cross. Send me a Red Cross badge.

"J—— W. B——, Aurora, Mo.

"P. S.—I served my adopted country—U. S.—'61-'65, for which I now draw a pension from U. S. in my 80th year. The one dollar I send you is part of that pension—the first I have drawn since the receipt of your letter. Success to the American National Red Cross!"

Will each member secure another before October 1st?

NOTES.

BADEN.

The Red Cross of Baden after having made a successful study of the transportation of wounded by means of electric cars is now devoting its attention to the utilization of automobiles as ambulances. An automobile firm has placed two of its cars at the Society's disposal for experiments.

DENMARK.

In a recent audience that Mrs. Maurice Egan, wife of the American Minister to Denmark had with Queen Louise, the Queen expressed interest in the development in America of hospital and Red Cross work and declared among other things that only her many duties to her own beloved country prevented her from paying a visit to the United States.

FRANCE.

An international competition of dogs trained to find wounded took place in Paris in January. The dogs, collies, Airesdale and dobermann, had been trained in Germany, Switzerland and France. Each dog, accompanied by his master, covered a certain portion of ground where not more than ten persons were concealed. Three methods of notification were permitted, the dog could bark after finding the wounded to attract attention, or carry to his master some article from the wounded man, or return and lead his master to the wounded. The time in finding the concealed persons was also taken into account. A Swiss dog won the prize. A French dog, though, was the best, but because his master was one of the judges, it was not permitted to compete. The Swiss and German dogs, however, were in reality trained for police service and this searching for the wounded was additional training out of their usual line, whereas, the French dog had been trained for this work alone. It is a question whether, considering the labor of training a dog for this work, the shortness of its life and the infrequency of war, it will pay to train dogs for this service alone. One of the writers on the subject doubts the advisability of such training, but believes where the roads are good that dogs could easily be utilized to draw light two-wheeled ambulances, and thus assist the litter bearers.

GREECE.

In acknowledging a copy of the April Bulletin, Professor Bikelas of the Greek Red Cross writes: "I am sending it to our Queen at St. Petersburg, where she has gone to assist at the marriage of her granddaughter. I am sure it will give her pleasure to see how favorable the work of the Society she presides over is appreciated in America."

JAPAN.

The sixteenth anniversary of the formation of the Japanese Red Cross Society was held in Hibiya Park Monday, June first, in the presence of the Empress. It was largely attended. The Society now has a membership of 1,414,225, including 504 Americans, 500 Coreans and 6,440 Chinese. The value of its property exceeds $7,000,000. Connected with its medical staff are 212 doctors, 143 pharmacists, 668 male and 2,701 female nurses. Since the war it has established two large hospital ships, in addition to the two already in use. The annual report shows a steady growth of membership, especially in Corea and Manchuria.

SPAIN.

The reorganization of the Spanish Red Cross, made necessary by the loss of its colonies, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, has just been fully consummated. By royal decree the postal franking privilege has been granted to the Central Committee, to its Divisions in their communications with the Central Committee, with the army corps, the navy and the civil government in their respective provinces.

During the great floods that devastated so many localities in Spain last October, the Red Cross by its prompt and efficient aid, by its abundant contributions and by its devoted service proved a blessing to the unfortunate victims.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Red Cross has just completed arrangements for the purchase, at the cost of about $100,000, of the hospital of Lindenhof, which for some time it has rented, for the purpose of establishing there its Red Cross nurses school of Berne.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In an address delivered February 22d at the Johns Hopkins University Judge Wilfley of the United States Court for China paid the following tribute to the Red Cross work: "The attitude

of the Chinese people toward the Americans has completely changed during the last eighteen months. This is due to the following facts: First, the proposed cancellation by the United States of a large portion of the Boxer Indemnity obligation. Second, the generous contribution of the American people to the famine relief fund of last year. This made a profound impression upon the Chinese people and was interpreted by them as an unmistakable evidence of the generosity and friendship of our people. It is estimated that the United States contributed more to this fund than all other western powers combined. Great praise is due the Red Cross Society for the part it played in this work of charity."

At a meeting of the officers and Executive Committee of the Red Cross held May 26th, steps were taken to provide for three Departments to cover the field of Red Cross responsibility. The Departments will be those of War, Emergency and International Relief. The duty of the Boards of Control of these Departments will be to study, prepare and carry on the necessary relief measures for their respective divisions. Provision was also made for the appointment of a Red Cross National Director. Further details in regard to these Departments will be given in the next Bulletin.

The State Department has informed the National Red Cross of the adhesion of Japan and Cuba to the Treaty of Geneva of 1906.

The Editor of the Bulletin has received from the Secretary General of the International Congress on Tuberculosis the information that President Roosevelt has accepted the Presidency of the Congress, the Vice-President, the Speaker and the Governors of states being among the vice-presidents. The foreign delegations will consist of men of the highest rank in their respective countries.

CALIFORNIA.

The California Red Cross established six Red Cross Relief Stations along the line of March during the fleet's stay at San Francisco. Two were permanent during the week, the other four only to be maintained during the day of the parade. The Chairman of the Red Cross, Medical Officers, Dr. W. S. Thorne, and Dr. G. H. Richardson, Post Hospital Surgeon at the Presidio, had the matter in charge.

The Branch has in contemplation an open-air meeting to take place the latter part of May, to arouse enthusiasm and increase the membership. Mr. James D. Phelan is the Chairman of the Committee on the Meeting.

A special course with practice in practical illustrations in war nursing has been given to the enrolled Red Cross Nurses in California by Post Surgeon Richardson, at the Presidio. The

California Red Cross Nursing Corps has now some two hundred members.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District Red Cross netted $1500 by the tableaux given this spring for the benefit of the Red Cross Day Camp for Consumptives. The camp will soon be constructed and it is expected will be in active operation before the end of June. Illustrations and a report of this camp will be given in a later issue of the Bulletin.

Since the last Bulletin was issued this Branch has shipped two boxes of magazines to the U. S. Naval Hospital for Consumptives at New Fort Lyons, Colorado, and one to the soldiers stationed in Cuba.

Because of the need of dresses for many for whom other clothing was procurable a special appeal was made to several of the eastern Red Cross Branches. The District Branch, through the kindness of the Adams Express Company, was given free expressage for a box of dresses that it forwarded to Chelsea.

HAWAII.

The Hawaiian Red Cross is proving itself an energetic and wide-awake Branch. In an editorial on "The Red Cross Movement," the Honolulu Sunday Advertiser says: "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war and, paradoxical as it may sound, some of the greatest achievements of peace, in these days of lively humane enterprise, are born of war. It is the fruits of war that are visible in the transformation of former world's pestholes like Havana, Ponce and Manila into veritable health resorts."

"In the Red Cross Society there is another example of war bringing increase to the blessings of civilization in peace. This organization has recently extended its bounds to include Hawaii and, as readers of the Advertiser have learned, a branch of the Grand Legion thereof is now being organized in Honolulu. While the institution has a relation, in more or less remote possibility, to the horrors of war, its province in peace is wide enough and beneficent enough to ensure it an enthusiastic welcome and general support from all who feel an interest in the prevention of human suffering.

In another article in the paper some of the work already accomplished is described:

"Scarcely a day passes when the prompt services of some trained person at the right time are not required somewhere. It is to have a number of these trained persons 'on the spot' that the legion will work. Mrs. Ellen A. Weaver, of the Lunalilo Home, is interesting herself particularly in the movement in connection with the Red Cross Society.

"Some good work is now going on under the auspices of the Red Cross members in taking up first aid work among the children of the public schools. At the Kaiulani school, particularly, the children are showing a decided interest and are giving practical demonstrations that they are learning what to do and appreciate the instructions. Recently, in an extemporized pond fixed up for the occasion, one of the boys was rescued from drowning, being hauled out in an apparently (simulated) drowned condition. The other children worked over his body, emptied the water out of him, resorted to artificial respiration and 'saved his life.' On another occasion a lad fell out of a tree (four feet) and lay groaning on the grass with a broken leg. Quickly the first aid brigade flocked around. There was nothing at hand for splints or bandages, exactly as there would not be any at hand in the case of a real accident in the forest. But the children had been taught that quickness was essential in work of this kind. Branches of the tree were broken off and whittled into splints; a Red Cross nurse whipped off her cotton petticoat and tore it into bandage strips, and the broken leg was spliced. The branch splints and petticoat incidents were the ideas of the children themselves.

"The same work will be carried out through all the schools, while at the same time the children will be taught the uses and necessity of sanitation, ventilation and cleanliness. As a great many of the public school children come from homes where they can put into practise the lessons taught, the result of this work can well be widespread throughout the city.

"A Red Cross lecture, open to the public, will be given in the Central Union church parlors on the evening of Thursday next, at eight o'clock, in which Dr. Brinckerhoff will speak on the causes of infectious diseases. In his lecture, Dr. Brinckerhoff will avoid as far as possible the use of technical terms and so far as possible simple diagrams will be used to illustrate. The object of the lecture is to introduce the course of lectures to follow on special diseases."

MASSACHUSETTS.

At a large Charitable Bazaar held June 6th at Holm Lea, Brookline, the Massachusetts Red Cross Branch established a Relief Station for the benefit of those who might be taken ill or meet with an accident.

NEW YORK.

A large public meeting in the interest of the New York Red Cross was held in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on the afternoon of April 28th. The meeting was presided over by

Colonel William Cary Sanger, President of the State Branch. Among the speakers were the President of the Red Cross, Hon. William H. Taft; the Lieutenant Governor of the State, the Hon. L. S. Chanler; the Hon. Horace Porter, and Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge. Among others on the platform were the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. D. O. Mills, Mr. Spencer Trask and a number of officers from other State Branches.

Progress in the anti-tuberculosis crusade within the State has been signalized by the assurance of another Red Cross Day Camp, in addition to those mentioned in the April Bulletin. This latest, which will be the largest and most important of all, has been made possible by the generous action of Vanderbilt Clinic of New York City. The Vanderbilt Clinic is a dispensary connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of Columbia University. It is also part of the regular tuberculosis organization of the city and thus entry is afforded the Red Cross through it into the local field. The Clinic, which is located at 60th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, will fit up its roof at a cost of about $10,000, and the New York County Red Cross will defray the expenses of the care and nourishment of forty patients daily, the year around. Later, the Camp will be open at night as well.

The Commissioner of Public Charities, Mr. Hebbard, who has under his supervision the hospital on Blackwell's Island and several others in Brooklyn and Queens, has devised a new emblem to supplant the Red Cross, which he has ordered to be removed from the ambulances under his charge.

A detachment of the First Legion of the Grand Legion of the Red Cross, Assistant Director F. A. Aikman, was on duty in uniform Memorial Sunday, May 24, on the occasion of the Army and Navy Union in Brooklyn, patroling a part of the line of march and handling in its relief tent, through the kindness of a volunteer nurse, five cases of fatigue and accident. A detachment of the Second Legion paraded in Manhattan Memorial Day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Branch has forwarded to National Headquarters an interesting report of its work for the past quarter. That part of its report which refers to the sending of nurses and supplies to Hattiesburg, Mississippi, is referred to elsewhere in this Bulletin.

The report contains the following:

"We have taken up with the hospitals throughout the district the question of the use of the Red Cross emblem, requesting that they substitute, the green St. Andrew cross on their ambulances for the red cross now in use and have met with a very cordial and hearty response, acceding to this request in every particular.

"The Pennsylvania Branch of the Red Cross is in good working order and we are increasing in strength day by day. We are well received by the local community and feel we are in shape to co-operate strongly with the National Headquarters in the event of appeals."

WEST VIRGINIA.

A meeting was held on March 28th at Martinsburg, West Virginia, in the interest of the local Red Cross division. Miss Boardman explained the broad scope of Red Cross work and the constant need of this Organization.

Among the officers of the State Branch who were present were the President, Bishop Gratvatt; the Vice-President, Judge Faulkner, and the Secretary, Miss Van Rensselaer. The Branch has under consideration a course on Home Nursing to be delivered sometime during the summer.